

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 84 of 1894.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 31st August 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1894.	1894.	
	Monthly.					
1	Kayasth Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A.	For Aug ...	31st Aug ...	300 copies.
	Tri-monthly.					
2	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Khid Ali ...	8th & 18th Aug. ...	18th & 31st Aug. ...	347 copies.
3	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Amin-ul-din.	20th July & 1st Aug.	20th ...	45 "
4	Hamid-ul-Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	12th Aug. ...	15th ...	105 "
5	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhagga Khan ...	20th " ...	21st " ...	200 "
	Weekly.					
6	Agra Akhbar ...	Agra ...	Khawaja Tajammul Hussain.	14th Aug. ...	16th Aug. ...	50 copies.
7	Akhbar-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Musarrab Hussain Khan.	" " ...	17th " ...	150 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
Urdu—(continued).				1894.		1894.		
Weekly—(concluded).								
8	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wāris Ali ...	15th	Aug. ...	16th	Aug. ...	526 copies
9	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	"	" ...	20th	" ...	625 "
10	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Bābu Rām Chandra Vaidya.	18th	" ...	18th	" ...	250 "
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal,	11th	" ...	16th	" ...	300 "
12	Asad ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjad Hussain.	17th	" ...	19th	" ...	250 "
13	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwari Lal Misra.	16th	" ...	18th	" ...	250 "
14	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thakur Prasad.	11th & 18th	" ...	16th & 21st	" ...	400 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	18th	" ...	16th	" ...	446 "
16	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad.	16th	" ...	20th	" ...	500 "
17	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasad Varmā.	15th	" ...	18th	" ...	300 "
18	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qāsi Saiyad Abdul Ali.	5th	" ...	20th	" ...	125 "
19	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yaqūb.	17th	" ...	21st	" ...	275 "
20	Kāyasth Conference Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Dīp Narāyan Varmā.	"	" ...	18th	" ...	1,000 "
21	Matla-i-Nār ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Bihari Lal ...	18th	" ...	21st	" ...	50 "
22	Mīhr-i-Nimrōs ...	Bijnor ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Karīm-ullah.	14th	" ...	18th	" ...	400 "
23	Naiyar-i-Kaam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	12th	" ...	16th	" ...	160 "
24	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	18th	" ...	17th	" ...	60 "
25	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamnā Dās Biswas.	15th	" ...	"	" ...	450 "
26	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qāsi Muhammad Fa-hīm-ul-dīn.	18th	" ...	20th	" ...	220 "
27	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan.	"	" ...	19th	" ...	171 "
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjad Hussain.	16th	" ...	21st	" ...	300 "
29	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Shaikh Habib Ahmad.	"	" ...	19th	" ...	600 "
30	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Partāp Kishun.	"	" ...	20th	" ...	300 "
31	Riās-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad,	"	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
32	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qāsi Saiyad Abdul Ali	5th	" ...	"	" ...	125 "
33	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jaiarāj Singh,	18th	" ...	17th	" ...	304 "
34	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rāmji Dās Bhārgava	14th	" ...	18th	" ...	1,000 "
35	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	16th	" ...	21st	" ...	200 "
Daily.								
36	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasad	15th to 21st Aug. ...		15th to 21st Aug. ...		531 copies (including 93 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
37	Bhatt Bhāskar ...	Cawnpore ...	Pandit Gauri Shankar Bhatt.	For July & Aug. ...		16th	Aug. ...	200 copies
Bi-monthly.								
38	Kāyasth Conference Prakāsh,	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	13th	Aug. ...	16th	Aug. ...	300 copies
39	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	21st	" ...	21st	" ...	125 "
Weekly.								
40	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadā Nand Sanwāl.	13th	" ...	16th	Aug. ...	104 copies
41	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Bābū Rām Krishna Varmā,	13th & 20th	" ...	15th & 21st	" ...	1,500 "
42	Nāgri Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Kāshi Prasad Shukla.	9th	" ...	15th	" ...	200 "
43	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Akhyāchālak Dān ...	13th	" ...	17th	" ...	65 "
Daily.								
44	Hindustān ...	Kālākankar (Partāgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	14th to 19th Aug. ...		15th to 20th Aug. ...		470 copies

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU.			1894.		1894.		
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
45	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	17th	Aug. ...	19th	Aug. ...	500 copies (including 248 copies taken by Government)
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>							
46	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahávir Prasad.	14th	Aug. ...	17th	Aug. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
47	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	15th	Aug. ...	17th	Aug. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
48	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	13th	Aug. ...	16th	Aug. ...	375 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN

BHARAT JIWAN.
18th August 1894.

War between China and Japan.

1. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 13th August, referring to the declaration of war between China and Japan, urges that the European powers had better intervene and settle the quarrel amicably, otherwise any European power might be induced to espouse the cause of either the belligerents; and in that case other countries would be sure to interfere and a terrible general war would break out in Asia and Europe.

RAHBAR.
16th August 1894.

Rumour regarding the reversion of Munshi Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, vice President of the Rampur Council, to the post of Deputy Collector.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, says that rumour is afloat to the effect that the Nawab of Rampur made some serious complaints against Munshi Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, the vice President of the State Council, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who ordered him to revert to his original post of Deputy Collector in Government Service. His removal from his appointment in Rampur is no matter of surprise.

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.
15th August 1894.

Muslimans of the Banswara State in Rajputana.

3. A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Islām* (Agra), of the 15th August, is glad to say that Government has taken some interest in the affairs of the Musalmans of Banswara. On the occasion of his late visit to Banswara in July last, Captain Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, listened to their complaints in the presence of the Vakil and the Kāmdār of the State, and received a petition setting forth all their grievances. He sent for and examined the Kazi who supported the allegations of his co-religionists. Being convinced that the complaints of the Musalmans were well founded, Captain Pinhey told them that the Kāmdār, who was present at the time, would redress their grievances, and assured them that they would not be turned out of the service of the State. But the State Officers, far from doing them justice, are harassing them still more, especially the Kazi and the complainants. But for the Captain's visit riots would have occurred during the Muharram.

HINDUSTAN.
14th August 1894.

Levy of an export duty on cotton by the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

4. The *Hindustān* (Kalakankar), of the 14th August, referring to the establishment of a cotton-press by the Maharao Raja of Bundi, and the levy of an export duty at one rupee a maund by His Highness to check the export of cotton from the State, and to the opposition offered to the levy of the duty by Mr. West, the Agent of Messrs. Wests' Patent Press Company, whose head-quarters are at Etawah, expresses a hope that the Government of India will not interfere with any measures taken by a loyal prince to encourage trades and industries in his State.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
15th August 1894.

Cow-killing question.

5. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th August, in continuation of its previous articles on the cow-killing question, observes that Muhammadan preachers and Christian Missionaries are generally to be found declaring in public that only Musalmāns and Christians respectively will go to heaven, and that the followers of other religions will be condemned to hell. Evidently these declarations are calculated to excite dissensions; but Government never takes any notice of them. Then why have the Gorakshini Sabhas, and the men who contribute subscriptions or the *chutki*, been placed under the police surveillance, and why are they not allowed to perform their religious ceremonies? The Hindu population of the Azamgarh district is 1,500,000, and the Muhammadans in the district number 225,000. Only 436 Musalmāns signified their intention of performing sacrifices, of whom only 347 were to kill cattle. Disputes occurred only in connection with five or six places, and only 800 Hindus were accused of rioting, of whom 211 were discharged after the first inquiry. As the riots were confined to four or five places and only a few hundred, or at the outside a few thousand Hindus out of 1,500,000 took part in them, it is a mistake to suppose that the cow-protection societies possessed any great influence in the district. On the other hand, it would appear that the disturbances arose from the circumstance that the Musalmans wantonly outraged the susceptibilities of the Hindus, and that the local officers aggravated matters by

their unwise proceedings. Owing to the riots, even the respectable Hindus in the district had to endure great hardships at the hands of the officers, and cow-protection has come to be treated as a criminal offence in Azamgarh and the neighbouring districts in these Provinces and Bengal. The police surveillance over the Hindus is so strict that they are afraid to perform their religious duties, and are led to think that Government has departed from its policy of religious neutrality. Adverting to the meeting held at Jahanaganj, on the 19th May 1893, referred to in the Government Resolution, the writer remarks that the meeting appears to be a local one. There is nothing to show that the leading Hindus and Musalmans in the Azamgarh district were invited to it, or that any large portions of the two communities attended it. The Resolution refers to certain letters issued by the Gorakshini Sabha, but it does not state what the contents of the letters were. A little reflection will show that the handful of Musalmans who attended the Jahanaganj meeting were really at the bottom of the dispute. Considering the persistent efforts made at Mau, where the practice of cow-killing did not exist even under the Muhammadan rule, to slaughter cattle, it would appear that the Musalmans intended to kill kine at new places. The Hindus at Jahanaganj committed no fault in trying to dissuade them from their designs, which was rather an act of sagacity on their part. If Government were bent on adhering to old custom in matters of religious dispute, it should be observed that the permission granted for the sacrifices of cattle at Mau in 1885 and at Bareilly in 1892, was a departure from old custom, as is evident from documentary evidence; and thus the Musalmans and the short-sighted local officers who acceded to their wishes, and not the cow-protection societies, were responsible for the disturbances. Government itself admits in paragraph 10 of its Resolution that the Musalmans may have been desirous of killing kine at new places. The inferences which may be drawn from the facts narrated in paragraph 9 of the Resolution, cannot be favourable to Mr. Brunyate, Assistant Magistrate. The Hindu crowd had at first dispersed before his arrival at Gaurdeh, but his visit was followed by a disturbance. If he did not direct the sacrifice, did he forbid it? If he neither permitted nor prohibited it, why did he visit the place? If the Hindus re-assembled on his departure to rescue the cow, there was nothing to prevent them from doing so before his arrival. Again it was after his visit that a Musalman killed a cow.

6. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th August, gives the substance of the interpellations put at the Meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 23rd July, and of the replies given, making short comments. The

Hindustani,
15th August 1894.

Questions asked at the Meeting of the
Provincial Legislative Council.

Hindustani does not understand why the list of the school text-books which was laid on the table by the Hon'ble Mr. Impey has not been published in the Official Gazette for the information of the public. Referring to Raja Rampal Singh's question regarding the Munsifs in Oudh, the editor observes that the Raja should have asked why the number of Munsifs in Oudh, as compared with the North-Western Province, was small and when the deficiency would be made up. The reply to the question relating to the promotion of Deputy Collectors to 9 Joint Magistracies was unsatisfactory. The Statutory Civilians should not stand in the way of the Deputy Collectors, but should be otherwise provided for. As regards the land improvement loans, the editor is of opinion that the loans would soon become popular if the applicants were offered increased facilities in obtaining them. The editor disapproves of the interpellations regarding the conduct of Munshi Janki Prasad, and the appointment of Saiyid Ikbal Ali and Mir Akbar Husain as Officiating Sessions Judges, on the ground that such questions are calculated to create bad blood between the Hindus and Musalmans. The Chief Secretary's reply to the question about the *begar* system shows that Government has no knowledge of the prevalence of such a system. The Hon'ble Mr. La Touche cannot be accused of endeavouring to conceal facts; but it is a matter of regret and surprise that an old and experienced officer like him should be unaware of facts which are of daily occurrence, and are known even to boys. Are the Hon'ble Seth Lachman Das and his advisers prepared to collect instances of imprisonment of workmen and cart-drivers who are not paid at the market rates? At all events now that Government has openly condemned the system and declared that it does not like to take work from any man without paying his full wages, it is the duty of the public to bring all *begar* cases to its notice.

SAJJAN VINOD.
21st August 1894.

Results of the establishment of Courts
of Justice and Schools

7. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 21st August, regrets to notice that the increase of courts and pleaders under British rule has greatly encouraged the spread of dishonesty and fraud, and reduced the people to poverty. The result of the establishment of so many schools and colleges has been that men who have received education have abandoned their hereditary trades and professions, and are seeking to enter the Government service which cannot possibly provide employment for all of them.

HINDUSTANI.
15th August 1894.

Khulna assault case.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 15th August, after giving the particulars of the Khulna assault case, observes that Mr. Beatson Bell, the District Magistrate, is deserving of praise for confessing his offence, and for his readiness to apologize and pay the Muharrir a few hundred rupees as damages. Hence it may be inferred that the dispute will be amicably settled. But Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate, who dismissed the complaint of the Muharrir, and even threatened to prosecute him with a view to gain the good will of the District Magistrate, is sure to lose his appointment.

POLICE NEWS.
16th August 1894.

Suggestion regarding the exemption of
Police Head-constables from the operation
of the Arms Act.

9. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th August, adverting to the proposal to amend the Indian Arms Act, urges that the opportunity should be taken to exempt the Police Head-constables from the operation of the Act. At present even the first and second grade Head-constables, who have received the title and dress of Sub-Inspectors under the new scheme, have to obtain licenses for their swords like private persons. In the interior of districts the police have got only swords and those of a very inferior kind, as has been found by experience; but they have to encounter bands of dakaits armed with guns and pistols. If they show fight, they are liable to be shot from a distance without having occasion to use their swords. On the other hand, if they follow discretion which is said to be the better part of valour, they are called cowards and relegated to jail. Again the Head-constables have to investigate crimes, which is a dangerous duty. If Government be not prepared to supply guns to them at present owing to the expense which the measure would involve, they should at least be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

POLICE NEWS.
16th August 1894.

Treatment of the Sub-inspectors of
police by the higher Police officers.

10. The same paper again lays stress on the alleged necessity for the Sub-Inspectors of Police in these provinces being addressed by the respectful term *áp* instead of *tum*, and given seats by the officers of the police and other departments on occasions of visits. Mr. Porter, the late Inspector General of Police, told the editor to give his best attention to the subject, but nothing appears to have been done.

ASAD.
17th August 1894.

Water-supply and cholera at Lucknow.

11. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, says that the Lucknow Municipal Board has issued a proclamation asking people to take water from the stand-posts, but that the water is very dirty, especially in the morning. It would appear that the pipes were not cleaned when they were laid, nor have they yet been fully washed. The Board ought to have satisfied itself that the water was fit for use before calling upon the public to use it. Endeavours are now made by the Board to find out the causes of the impurity of the water. The streets and roads are generally in a very neglected state, but of course those two or three roads which are frequented by the European officers are kept in good order. Cholera has broken out in the city and cases still continue to occur among the troops in camp. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner lately arrived in Lucknow to ascertain the causes of the disease, but his efforts in this direction could not be expected to be very successful. Before inspecting any quarter of the city he always gave previous intimation to the Conservancy officials who had that quarter cleaned well before his visit. The editor thinks that the atmosphere is much contaminated by the dirty open drains in by-lanes, the latrines situated in the different parts of the town, and the conser-

vancy carts which are to be found plying very slowly all over the city. During the cholera season the Board makes no special arrangements to clean the streets, nor does it burn incense there to purify the air. Poor carriage-drivers who use horses having any sores, are at once arrested and fined; but Government does not even rebuke the Board which levies taxes from people, but endangers their lives by its culpable neglect of sanitary arrangements. The citizens, too, are to blame inasmuch as at the time of Municipal elections, they return men who have little independence, and whose only care is to gain the good will of the chairman with a view to promote their own interests.

12. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 18th August, says that a carpenter

A Carpenter and a *Khatik* punished for offering up a pig during the Muharram at Bareilly.

at Bareilly who had a pig killed by a *khatik*, i.e., a man who lives by keeping pigs and poultry, and offered it up at a *chauraha* (the junction of four roads) during the Muharram in accordance with his religious belief, has been sentenced to a fine and 9 months' imprisonment, and the *khatik* to three months' imprisonment. This is justice indeed. The men have really been dealt with as justly as were the Muslims, who on the day of Bakr Id first released a cow intended for slaughter and then pursued and recaptured her, and those who threw blood into the street culverts; the former being fined Rs. 2-8-0 each, and the latter fined under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
18th August 1894.

13. The *Kayasth Conference Gazette* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, says that

Approval of the rules of the Gonda Kayasth Club by the Deputy Commissioner.

under sections 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as lately amended, the tahsildar of Gonda reported the establishment of the Gonda Kayasth Club to the Deputy Commissioner, who asked for a copy of the rules of the Club. Copies of the rules of the Club and of the local Kayasth Sabha were supplied to him. After examining the rules, he observed that he saw nothing objectionable in the aims and objects of the Club. Similarly at other places where the officers might be suspected of opposition to the Kayasth Sabhas, the Sabhas ought to submit their rules to them to remove their suspicions. The idea which prevails in some quarters as to the hostility of Government to such Sabhas is unfounded. The Kayasth Conference has already received many letters from the Lieutenant-Governors and other high European officers expressing sympathy with its objects.

KAYASTH CONFERENCE GAZETTE.
17th August 1894.

14. The *Jam-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 5th August, states that Maulvi

Prosecution of Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, the proprietor of the *Hamid-ul-Islam*, Moradabad, under section 15, Act XXV of 1867.

Muhammad Ibrahim, the proprietor of the *Hamid-ul-Islam* journal at Moradabad, has been ordered by the District Magistrate to be prosecuted under section 15, Act XXV of 1867, for not filing the required declaration.

JAM-I-JAMSHID.
5th August 1894.

15. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 18th August, regrets to notice

Floods in the Aonla tahsil, Bareilly.

that a considerable damage has been done to some villages in the Aonla tahsil by floods, and praises the Tahsildar and the Collector for the prompt measures taken by them to rescue men and cattle. The peasantry have become homeless and have been reduced to distress.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
18th August 1894.

16. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th August, in its local news column,

Ramganga floods at Moradabad.

complains that many houses in Muhalla Nawabpura, Moradabad, have been destroyed by the Ramganga floods; a number of poor people being rendered homeless. The floods are attributed to the decrease of the bed of the river by the railway bridge. The bed had better be extended by enlarging the bridge; otherwise there is reason to fear that half the town will be swept away in course of time.

RAHBAR.
16th August 1894.

17. A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 18th August,

Praise of the Tahsildar of Gunnaur Budaun District.

praises Munshi Saiyid Ahsan, the Tahsildar of Gunnaur, Budaun, for his efforts to protect the town from floods, and urges that some relief should be given by Government to cultivators whose crops have been

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
18th August 1894.

damaged. During the Muharram a Hindu marriage was held without any disturbance.

ANIS-I-HIND.
4th, 11th and 18th
August 1894.

Local affairs, Jhānsi.

18. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), in its issues of 4th, 11th and 18th August, publishes communications from a correspondent at Jhānsi who complains of the unsatisfactory conservancy arrangements, the sale of adulterated articles of food and medicine, the use of short weights by shopkeepers, and urges the necessity for metalling and lighting the streets and lanes of the city. There are several brothels to which women, belonging to respectable families, are enticed; one of the principal ones being kept by Gangia near Seth Gulab Chand's house, and another by Mathuria, near the Datia-darwāza. No meat market has yet been constructed; fish and flesh being publicly sold at the Gudri-bazar to the great annoyance of the people living in that part of the city. Beggars affected by leprosy are to be found freely walking in streets. Police Constables and Municipal Chaudhāridars practise extortion on petty shopkeepers; and clerks employed in Government offices and Courts do not make full payments for fuel, grass and other such things bought by them. The vaccinators extort presents from the parents of children vaccinated. The Municipal Commissioners should give their attention to these matters.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
19th August 1894.

Proposal to construct a new building
for the Almora Hospital.

19. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 13th August, says that the successive Inspector-Generals of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries have found fault with the Almora Hospital; probably because the Hospital is not a nice building like other newly-constructed public buildings. The former Commissioners paid no attention to the matter, but Colonel Erskine, the present Commissioner, who is now on furlough, proposed the construction of a new building; offering to obtain Rs. 9,000 from Government, if an equal amount were raised from subscription. Mr. Sturt, Deputy Commissioner, and the Civil Surgeon have accepted the proposal and are endeavouring to collect the required amount. Rs. 4,200 have already been promised, and a public meeting was held on the 4th August to consider how the balance should be raised. It is believed that patwaris in the interior of the district have been asked to raise subscriptions from the peasantry. But the condition of the agricultural classes is very unsatisfactory, and the corrupt patwaris are sure to exercise a great deal of oppression. Hence the peasantry had better be exempted, and the Government servants and traders at Almora, who are much better off than cultivators and chiefly benefit by the hospital, should be asked to increase their contributions. The editor agrees with Colonel Grigg in thinking that the present building is not so unsuitable as it has been represented to be, and that the addition of two or three new wards would quite answer the purpose. The amount promised by Government could be better utilized in obtaining medicines.

III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

HĀMID-UL-AKHBĀR.
12th August 1894.

Bad condition of a certain road at Moradabad.

20. The *Hāmid-ul-Akhbār* (Moradabad), of the 12th August, complains that the road between muhalla Bārahdari and muhalla Kisraul or Nawabpura is in a very bad condition. The holes in the road were filled up with filth and sweepings; the bad odours emanating therefrom causing much inconvenience to the public, particularly to the men who live in villages situated close by. The road was covered with dust to check the bad smells but the dust was swept away at the first shower of rain. It had better be metalled and lighted. The village to the west of the road is much infested by thieves; partly because the village is not lighted at all, and partly because the tall crops of Indian corn grown in the neighbourhood in utter disregard of the Municipal bye-law, afford facilities to thieves to conceal themselves. A portion of Nawabpura has been inundated, owing to heavy floods in the Ramganga.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
14th August 1894.

Settlement of a dispute regarding a
pipal tree at Saharanpur.

21. A correspondent of *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th August, refers to a religious dispute between some Julahas (Musulman weavers) and Chhipis (Hindu cotton-printers) regarding a pipal tree at Saharanpur. The Julahas, to whom the tree belonged, sold lac to a man who in

removing it, largely cut off the branches and leaves of the tree. The Chhipis abused and assaulted him in consequence. On returning home in the evening from work the Julahas heard of the assault and went in search of the Chhipis to wreak vengeance, but no Chhipi could be found. The Julahas then sold the tree to a fire-wood seller who felled the tree. The Chhipis instituted a criminal suit against the Julahas, on the charge of insult to religion. Babu Anand Singh, Deputy Magistrate, and Saiyid Mihdi Hasan, Municipal Commissioner, settled the dispute amicably by planting a new *pipal* tree at a more suitable place.

22. The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th August, complains that gambling is largely carried on at the Najibabad Sarai; some chaukidars themselves taking part therein. The passengers who put up at the Sarai, often lose their property. Moreover, complaints have been received in connection with the recording of names of passengers.

Mihir-i-Nimroz.
14th August 1894.

23. The same paper, on the authority of its Muzaffarnagar correspondent, complains that on the 25th July, the mail-cart, on its way from Shamli to Muzaffarnagar, was attacked by a gang of dacoits at night, who wounded several passengers and carried away the mail bag. Munshi Mai Dayal Singh, Deputy Collector, is making inquiries.

Mihir-i-Nimroz.
14th August 1894.

ALLAHABAD :
The 27th August 1894. }

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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